

31 October 1967

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6 TIES BETWEEN WRITERS AND KGB ALLEGED

Frankfurt-am-Main POSEV 15 Sep 1967 p 3

(Article by L. Donatov)

[Excerpts] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on 9 August 1967 published the last long section of Vartkes Tevekelyan's new work "Mr Kochek's Advertising Bureau". If this normal novel "about our glorious Chekists", which differs from many opuses on this theme, it is only because of its striking virtually parody-like lack of talent....

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA gave a whole page in each of 4 issues running to the publication of sections from this manuscript. One cannot doubt that "Mr Kochek's Advertising Bureau" will appear also in journal and book versions in the very near future. Why?

At first one thinks of explaining the publication of such clear pulp as the result of the author's prominent position. Vartkes Tevekelyan, author of the sad and untalented but "necessary" novels Granit Ne Flavitsya (Granite Does Not Melt) and Nad Moskvoy-Rekoy (Above River Moskva), is not simply a member of the Union of Writers USSR. He is also the party boss of this union and once was secretary of the party organization of the Moscow writers. Such people do not need to "push" their works -- they are obligingly published and republished, independent of their literary qualities. This is so, but this is not the whole truth about the reasons for the appearance of extensive excerpts from "Kochek" in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

The real reason, carefully hidden from the public, is that the "Advertising Bureau" was written upon orders of the Committee of State Security. This committee in recent years has become a real literary patron. Certain, carefully "tested" writers are called to the committee and told this:

"Our archives contain interesting material about an operation carried out several years ago. Wouldn't you like to write a book about this? We guarantee publication."

And so they write. During just recent times such thick books as V. Ardamatskiy's Saturn Pochti ne Viden (Saturn Is Almost Invisible) and V. Kozhenikov's Shchit i Mech (The Shield and the Sword) have appeared. The journal MOSKVA began the publication of A. Vasil'yev's novel V Chas Dnya, Vashe Prevoskhoditel'stvo (One P.M., Your Excellency). Another opus of the productive Ardamatskiy appears in the journal NEVA under the title Vozmezdiye (Retribution). A. Adamov wrote Lichnyy Dosmotr (Personal Examination). And now this "Kochek"....

Vasily Ardamatskiy is an old informant of the KGB. In 1953 he "distinguished himself" by publishing in the journal KROKODIL (20 March) a satire entitled "Pinya From Zhmerinka". This was the only openly anti-Semitic satire in the Soviet press, written without even the then-accepted euphemisms -- one can say, in purely Goebbelseque language. By the irony of fate "Pinya" was the last satire of this type -- it appeared 2 weeks after Stalin's death (inertia!) and only several days before the press reports that no "conspiracy of Jewish doctors-murderers" had existed. Ardamatskiy then clearly was unlucky with his satire: they called him "Vasya-Timashuk" (Lidiya Timashuk was the former doctor of the Kremlin hospital unit and a KGB agent who supposedly "exposed the conspiracy of doctors-murderers"....) and many writers refused to shake hands with him

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And within a year Lugansk became a real citadel of the first Russian revolution. The leader of the Bolshevik organization at the Gartman factory, Voroshilov, headed the Lugansk Soviet of Workers' Deputies, which for a long time held power in its hands. At numerous meetings and mass gatherings in the city and surrounding villages the brilliant propagandist Klim brought the word of Leninist truth to the workers....

He acted not only with appeals. He created military units from among the workers. He prepared bombs for them. He traveled for weapons to Rostov and far-off Finland. And the biggest recognition of the victory of the Luganskites was the delegating of their leader Voroshilov to the 4th (United) Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Party, where he first met Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. Then London and the 5th Congress of the RSDRP. And again, inspired by personal advice from Lenin, he led the locomotive builders and all Luganskites along the paths of struggle. More than one exile to the north of Russia and more than one escape. Underground work in Baku, Peterburg [St Petersburg] and Tsaritsyn. Active participation in the February revolution in the capital.

In the spring of the stormy year of 1917, already a hardened party fighter, 'our Klim' returned to his native Don Basin. There he had a legion of militant and reliable friends, old and new. With them he entered the battle for the power of the soviets. He was always seen out in front and with the Lugansk Red Guard, the Baltic sailors, the horsemen of the First Cavalry, and the fighters of the 5th Ukrainian Army, in the hard, bloody and often far from equal clashes with the imperial German army, the white guard bands of Mamontov and Krasnov, Grigor'yev, Petlyura and Makhno. Along with Artem Parkhomenko and Rudnev, he led the Ukrainian revolutionary troops from the Don Basin to Tsaritsyn. This memorable campaign has gone into the history of the civil war as a real legend....

Voroshilov was People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukraine and commanded districts, armies, and fortified regions. He took an active part in the defeat of the bourgeois nationalist counterrevolution and the Denikinists and in liberating the Ukraine from the white Poles and Wrangel's troops.

A Communist with Leninist tempering, Kliment Yefremovich, after the victorious conclusion of the civil war, for many years headed the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and was the first to attain the highest military title -- the title of Marshal. He also did much as president of our workers' and peasants' state. And now, already a person of advanced age, he has been transferred to the high post of members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

As always, his numerous friends and writing letters to him. From time to time veterans of the civil war visit him, especially those from Lugansk....

[Upenik closes his article with a long poem about Voroshilov and his feats.]

[Voroshilov's memoirs "Stories About My Life" has appeared in installments in RADYANS'KA UKRAINA on 15, 17, 21, 24 and 28 September and 3, 7, and 14 October. The first book of his memoirs will appear in the coming issues of OKTJABR'.

[RADYANS'KA UKRAINA on 5 September reports the 3 September ceremonies in Donetsk Oblast marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party organization of the town of Delbal'tsev. The newspaper's reporter S. Gasan reports as follows: "...Yesterday the workers of the town ceremonially marked the glorious jubilee of their party organization. The party organization received congratulations from K. Ye. Voroshilov."

[No other leader past or present was mentioned.]

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But of course all these were not shortcomings to the KGB but rather were merits. So now he dashes off lucrative novels about glorious Chekists.

Vadim Kozhevnikov is the editor-in-chief of the literary journal ZNAMYA. He once wrote much about partisans, using materials from the KGB department which was headed by the well-known master of political assassinations Gen Sudoplatov and the author of the "working out" of Trotsky's murder Col Etingon. The department is now headed by other leaders, but the connection between them and Kozhevnikov clearly has not weakened.

Arkadiy Vasil'yev is a frightful and vile name even among "orthodox" writers. After all, he was the "public accuser" at the Sinyavskiy-Daniel' trial. Thus, the logic of his behavior is, one can say, irreproachable.

Arkadiy Adamov, son of the writer-visionary Grigoriy Adamov, is a smaller fry. His previous works -- Delo Pestrykh (A Case of Varied Ones), Posledniy Biznes (The Last Business), and Staya (The Flock) -- were written on the basis of materials not from the secret police but from the criminal police (he even is well-known as a police writer). However, as they say, a person grows: so they entrusted him with writing Lichnyy Dosmotr, a provocative novelette about a customs house on the Soviet border through which agents of imperialist powers are trying to penetrate. Only it is unfortunate that Adamov's talent does not grow -- while some traces of this secret matter still could be revealed in Delo Pestrykh, later they disappeared completely.

With the help of such Tevekelyans, Ardamatskiys, Vasil'yevs, Kozhevnikovs, and Adamovs the leaders of the KGB expect to strengthen their shaken prestige....

TURKMEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONVENES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 20 Oct 67 p 1

[Excerpts] The Ninth Plenum of the Turkmen Central Committee convened on 19 October 1967. The plenum heard and discussed the following reports: Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Turkmen State Planning Commission A. Tayliyev, "On the 1968 State Plan for the Development of the Turkmen National Economy and the 1969-1970 Plans for the Development of the Turkmen National Economy"; Turkmen Minister of Finance V. K. Ekiyev, "On the Turkmen State Budget for 1968 and Fulfillment of the 1966 Turkmen State Budget"....

Turkmen First Secretary B. Ovezov delivered a lengthy speech at the plenum... The Plenum confirmed the appointment of T. Sakhatliyev as head of the Turkmen Central Committee Light and Food Industry Section.

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HEALTH RESORT CHIEF PLEDGES EXPANSION PROGRAM

Moscow TRUD 19 Oct 67 p 3

[Article by I. Kozlov, Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Union Resort Administration]

[Excerpts].... Currently, approximately 4,700 sanatoria, clinics, pensions, and rest homes are in operation in the USSR. Last year, more than 9 million persons were accepted for treatment or rest there. This total included more than 7 million workers and employees who were able to either travel free or at a large discount financed from the social insurance and enterprise funds.

In discussing this fact, we must, at the same time, acknowledge that the rate of expansion of sanatoria and resort construction must be stepped up....

One hundred seventy five million rubles will be allocated in 1968 for the construction, repair, and equipment of health resorts. This will make it possible to increase the number of accommodations in these establishments by 18,000 and accept an additional 600,000 persons for treatment and rest. No matter how encouraging these figures might be, the rate of resort and rest home expansion still lags behind the number of persons seeking these services. Consequently, in order to accelerate the rate of health resort expansion, we must step up the rate of construction and actively attract additional capital from the funds of ministries, departments, enterprises and kolkhozes....

Not only have the Soviet health resorts undergone expansion of their physical facilities but they also significantly improved the quality of their therapeutic services. The health resorts incorporate the latest achievements of national and foreign medical science. More than 40 sanatoria are attached to scientific research institutes of health resort services and physiotherapy as clinical bases.

Many of the sanatoria are also closely associated with large medical clinics. There are special sanatoria where the patients can obtain health restoring rest immediately following their stay at the clinic. There is also a network of specialized sanatoria staffed by highly qualified medical experts of given specialties. It should be noted that compared with 1960, the network of sanatoria for the treatment of circulatory and digestive organs has almost doubled. The number of health resorts and departments for the treatment of the diseases of the nervous system, kidneys, etc., has increased considerably. Specialized departments have been opened for the treatment of patients with diseases of the spine and the spinal cord, glaucoma, bronchial asthma, occupational diseases, and other ailments. A special network of sanatoria for adolescents also has been set up.

Neither has specialization by-passed the resthomes. Along with the regular resthomes, there are resthomes for pregnant women, families, adolescents, etc. Recently, the Central Council of Trade Union Restort Administration has made additional facilities available for families.

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